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Military Government

# WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

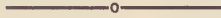
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RESTRICTED



# Military Government

# WEEKLY FIELD REPORT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
General . . . . .	3
Civil Administration . . . . .	4
Public Safety . . . . .	6
Legal . . . . .	7
Finance . . . . .	9
Public Health . . . . .	11
Public Welfare . . . . .	13
Education and Religion . . . . .	14
Public Utilities . . . . .	15
Trade and Commerce . . . . .	16
Housing, Building Materials and Construction . . . . .	17
Manpower, Labor Relations and Social Insurance . . . . .	18
Food and Agriculture . . . . .	19
Transportation . . . . .	20
Supply Control . . . . .	21
Industry . . . . .	22
Coal and Non-Metallic Mining . . . . .	23
Chemicals . . . . .	23
Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	24
Consumer Goods . . . . .	25
Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives . . . . .	26
Displaced Persons . . . . .	27
Appendix "A" . . . . .	28

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## General

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Regulation No. 1 to Military Government Law No. 8 was issued to insure uniformity in implementation of the Law, which defines U. S. policy on the employment of nazis in business enterprises and places responsibility for carrying out this policy squarely on the Germans. A three-day conference of the Länder Economic Control Agencies was held during the week at HÖCHST to review with the German officials the program for their control of the economic system, and to give them an opportunity to discuss common problems. Five control agencies were represented, together with their Military Government counterparts: Economics, Statistics, Labor, Food and Agriculture, and Price Control.

**Transportation:** Authority was granted the Eastern Military District to create a Barter Board in MUNICH to facilitate barter trade transactions between BAVARIA and AUSTRIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The Military Districts were directed to remove all restrictions on the movement of goods and services within the U. S. Zone, and to facilitate communications and travel by German civilians in connection with business missions within Germany.

**Denazification:** Reports from 140 detachments show that more than 16,000 removals had been effected in Public and Private Finance by 31 August, one-third of the personnel screened. The Denazification Board has received 312 applications to date, 23 of which have been recommended for approval.

**Political:** Dr. Schaefer was succeeded on 28 September as Minister President of BAVARIA by Dr. Wilhelm Högner, a Social Democrat who, having opposed nazism since 1923 had fled to SWITZERLAND and worked there for the organization of resistance in GERMANY, and returned to BAVARIA prior to German capitulation. His cabinet is a carefully balanced group politically, leaning slightly to the left. Each Minister has a State Secretary who is a member of a different political party from his own. A Minister President for GREAT HESSE has been selected and will be inducted in a formal ceremony next week.

**Wine for U. S. Personnel.** To comply

with the Theater Commander's desire to provide two liters per month for each enlisted person in the Theater, a staff study has been prepared and submitted for concurrence to the staff agencies involved. Requirements for troops in the U. S. Zone for September and October will amount to 6½ million liters, or 72 per cent of the estimated stocks as of mid-August, or approximately 40 per cent of the available wine production in the U. S. Zone.

**Displaced Persons:** Displaced persons in the U. S. Zone number 534,829, of whom 119,969, mainly Balts, are classified as probably non-repatriable. As of 30 September, 2,555,109 displaced persons had been repatriated from the Zone, 176,255 of these being moved during September. Movement of Poles through CZECHOSLOVAKIA to KATOWICE, POLAND, is proceeding according to plan, and is averaging 5,000 daily. Hungarians are being returned at the rate of 1,500 a day.

**Restitution of Fine Art:** Arrangements have been completed for the return to CZECHOSLOVAKIA of greatly treasured historical banners, trophies, etc., taken from the Army Museum at PRAGUE and now at the Benedictine Abbey at BANZ.

**Education and Religion:** Permission was given for the reopening of the Pädagogisches Institute at WEILBURG. This is the first full-time teachers training school to reopen. A two-day conference was held during the week of the chief Land and Regierungsbezirk Education and Religious Affairs Officers. Of an estimated 1,700,000 children between the ages of six and fourteen in the U. S. Zone, 1,200,000 are now attending the 6,182 schools in operation which are staffed by 14,176 teachers. 4,848,000 textbooks have been distributed.

**Food:** Unequal distribution of food remains a problem. Dislocation in the distribution are increasing because farmers are depending increasingly on the barter system, having discovered that little can be bought with currency. Preliminary crop estimates show that both area of land tilled and yield are less than 1944. Causes are scarcity of farm labor, draft animals, fertilizer, seed, and fuel.



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# Civil Administration

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## EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

In accordance with directive this headquarters dated 20 September, the Minister President of BAVARIA was directed to prepare local Government Election Codes for all units below Land level, and to include provisions for the conduct of honest and secret elections based upon a democratic suffrage. Such codes may be original or a redraft of existing codes, provided they are purged of nazi ideologies. They are to specify the structure and powers of government below the Land level. Detailed instructions as to what the codes were to contain and also to omit were given the Minister President. The codes were to be ready by 10 October.

Forty-eight more civil servants were removed from office. Seven of these officials and employees were removed from the Ministry of the Interior.

**Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN:** The daily life of the people is becoming more "normal," because of improvement in transportation and communications, but there continues to be an acute shortage of housing and building materials. The use of electrical heating devices is causing difficulty in the supply and distribution of electric current.

In MÜNCHBERG the civil officials are attempting to resist denazification by requesting the reinstatement of dismissed personnel rather than replacing them with new appointees.

In REHAU the leading Bürgermeister and the Landrat are of the opinion that a Bürgermeister could be satisfactorily selected by popular election, but maintain that for 400 years the office of Landrat has always been filled by appointment. They believe the people would prefer a continuation of this system.

**Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ:** Denazification has uncovered the existence of unnecessary personnel in many government offices. In WOLFSTEIN, the Landrat had sixteen employees and is now operating efficiently with eight. In PASSAU there were 437 city employees. The civil administration is now functioning satisfactorily with 396, which can ultimately be reduced to 325.

**Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN:** There are constant complaints that Military Government does not differentiate sufficiently between the categories of German citizens but treat them only as nazis and non-nazis.

The report of the Regierungs President to the Minister President, for the second half of

September, contained the following comments of interest to Military Government:

The recent extension of the postal service has resulted in a flood of applicants for employment, which is consuming much time that should be devoted to other functions.

The present quarters of the Regierungsbezirk staff are inadequate and new ones are urgently needed.

The relaxation of travel regulations has increased the efficiency of several departments.

The large number of Military Government civilian employees has in some localities (for example Landkreis TRAUNSTEIN where there are 250 such employees), necessitated setting up special wage-calculating bureaus. The resultant tax burden is heavy.

Work-loads are causing many Bürgermeisters to consider resigning. They especially object to what they call the current "paper war."

The registration requirements of UNRRA are causing much extra work.

Many object to ex-soldiers being given jobs as they are regarded as the chief supporters of the Third Reich.

The youth are disinclined to work. All they know is soldiering.

The widespread depression of the people is causing many to turn to fortune tellers and the like. In ERDING a dairy hand set himself up as a fortune teller and had 70 customers consult him in one night.

With the growing number of those who have to stand aside, fists are being clenched in many a pocket.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** Military Government reports that the Czechs are exhuming the bodies of concentration camp inmates and those murdered in the STAD Railroad station in April. Nine of the bodies are believed to be Americans and the bodies have been turned over to the tactical troops. Large numbers of people of all nationalities are being evacuated by XXII Corps.

In the 94th Division area most civil officials are reported to appear sincere in their attempts to improve the provisional committees which function as the supreme authority in their respective communities. Progress is severely handicapped by lack of proper coordination of instructions issued by the National Provisional Government at PRAGUE. This is particularly true with respect to the Sudeten problem, property control, monetary

exchange of German marks, the status of Austrian nationals in CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and the treatment of displaced persons of all nationalities formerly considered as enemies during the war years.

## WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

### Great Hesse

**Regierungsbezirk KASSEL:** A new air of confidence is evident among civilian office-holders, since there is some assurance that those presently employed will remain in office. Additional stability has been given the newly-formed civil government in most of the Kreise by elimination of officials who are either too old or have been performing their duties indifferently. In Landkreis ESCHWEGE a new Landrat has made certain reductions in the number of personnel employed which will help to re-establish the financing of the Kreis on a sound basis.

At a meeting of civil government officials, the Regierungs President expressed fears that with the movement of the Land government from MARBURG to WIESBADEN the following would take place:

Territorial transfers from Regierungsbezirk KASSEL;

Opinions and requests of officials in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL would not be honored;

Authority would be delegated to other Regierungsbezirk governments, placing the KASSEL government in a subordinate position.

Assurance was given that these fears were unfounded and that all policy came from higher headquarters, which would dictate future status on a just basis.

Apparently the main fear of the officials was the loss of territory. Having lost HANAU, GELNHAUSEN and SCHLÜCHTERN, they believed that FULDA, and HÜNFELD would soon be withdrawn from their sphere of government. They were assured that there was no thought of taking any territory from the Regierungsbezirk.

**Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN:** A survey of the Kreise indicates that a majority of the Bürgermeisters had no political connections before 1933. The few that did were members of the Socialist and Zentrum Parties. In contrast to the Landräte, almost 90 per cent of the Bürgermeisters come from non-civil service circles. Because of the occupation by troops of government buildings, most of the Regierungsbezirk files have been lost and the lack of statistical data is serious as there is no basis for comparisons. To correct this situation the civil administration was directed to establish a statistical office for the compilation of new data and the replacement, as far as possible, of destroyed statistics.

The city of FRANKFURT has assumed the task of paying through its personnel office all employees of U.S. units in the area. 5700 persons are being so paid. The city has also paid RM 6,000,000 to the holders of official requisitions. A total of 17,826 discharged soldiers have returned to FRANKFURT, so that the population is now 332,985.

**Regierungsbezirk HESSEN:** Several Bürgermeister in Landkreis GROSS GERAU, finding their personnel about 75 per cent Communist following denazification, have sought to resign their offices. Investigating the situation, brought about by the natural inclination of the Communist Landrat to supply Communist replacements for vacated offices, the local Military Government Officer has decided to limit the number of personnel from one party in any civilian governmental department to 50 per cent.

### North Württemberg-Baden

The civil government of North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN was officially installed on 24 September.

Before administering the oath of office, the Regional Military Government Officer charged the Government, collectively and individually, to bring to life all latent democratic forces that may lie dormant in the German people, and to reeducate them to a democratic life in thought and in deed. He called upon every Minister, all former members of one or another of the democratic political parties in Germany, to consider the future as a challenge and to prove to the world that armed brigandry was not the "ultima thule" of Germany's political life.

In his reply, the Minister President declared that to him and to his colleagues democracy is not only a matter of cold logic and compelling reasoning, but a faith that springs from their hearts. Continuing, he stated that he had no illusions about the difficulties that lie ahead of him and his government, that he looks to no political miracle to lead Germany on the road back, but that Germany's salvation lies in a realistic appraisal of her situation and in hard and righteous labor.

The program of inaugurating Advisory Councils is making rapid progress in the Land, with beneficial results to the administration of Military Government. The Councils are proving especially helpful in the selection of officials and in the determination of priorities of local problems.

**Landesbezirk BADEN:** The civil government is moving to KARLSRUHE, where it will assume the administration of all BADEN within the U.S. Zone. It is expected that the plan of having only one governmental unit within BADEN will lend itself to a far more efficient administration.



Landkreis MANNHEIM reports that all public officials in the mandatory-removal class have been dismissed from office.

The Landesbezirk BADEN administration includes as heads of the five operating departments two former members of the Center Party, one Social Democrat, one Communist and one without party affiliation. Two members of the administration are former inmates of concentration camps. Included in the administration is a department for public welfare which has been set up especially to handle the difficult problems of reconstruction.

**BREMEN Sub-District:** In order to in-

troduce into the city government an element of representation and responsibility, a system of advisory councils is being established. They will be advisors to the Senate, and will thereby represent group interests and the population as a whole. They will also serve to advise the public of the administrations aims. Senators and department heads will consult frequently with the council members discussing with them all important matters. In the Sub-District 4,462 dismissals have been made under the denazification program. The Oberbürgermeister has been instructed to prepare a code containing provisions for a city charter and elections of a municipal council.

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## Public Safety

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Law enforcement by civil police has shown a marked improvement because of increased confidence on the part of individual policemen. Food and housing shortages remain a threat to public safety. Because of removal of nazi party members in private industry and business, the populace is concerned that production will be affected and the already difficult supply situation disrupted. In MANNHEIM, robbery by displaced persons continues. Authority to rearm civil police, recently granted, should help to control this situation. Civil registration was completed in FRANKFURT this past week. There were five assaults and two robberies with weapons in the city. Five persons were arrested by Military Police in KASSEL for murder. Civilians have been apprehended by border police for smuggling former Wehrmacht members and others over the border of U. S. — Russian Zones, southeast

of KASSEL. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable policemen. Juvenile delinquency has not posed a serious problem.

Denazification of paid fire departments has been virtually completed. Former party members are resigning from volunteer departments rather than completing a Fragebogen. Fires occurring in rural sections have been attributed to displaced persons. However there is no evidence to support these charges. Location, conservation and redistribution of fire equipment has made gratifying progress. Lack of gasoline and diesel oil has caused immobilization of some fire departments for short periods of time. Regional Fire Schools are being established with a view to returning students to their separate departments to conduct training.



### MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

#### Eastern Military District

**Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBER-PFALZ:** There was a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of Summary Court cases during September. During the preceding month, there were 591 cases. At AMBERG, during the week ending 21 September, an Intermediate Court tried four cases, each involving falsification of Fragebogen. Three of the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, while the fourth was released. At KEMNATH, a General Court tried a German civilian charged with murder. The matter had previously been referred from a Summary Court. In the presence of a large crowd which had gathered to hear the details of the case, the accused was found guilty of murder and unlawful possession of firearms and was sentenced to death.

**Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN:** An Intermediate Court tried six cases, all of which involved either illegal possession of firearms or falsification of Fragebogen. In the firearms cases two of the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to four and two years respectively; the latter sentence was suspended. The other two defendants were found not guilty. In the falsification cases both defendants were found guilty. The first was given a two years' suspended sentence and fined RM. 3,000. The second was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

**Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN:** In the last week in September 350 Summary Court cases were received from the field and administratively reviewed. Of this number, 21 of the accused had been found not guilty, 150 found guilty of major charges, 168 found guilty of minor charges and eleven matters were referred to higher court. Over 700 cases per week have been examined and reviewed at the Regierungsbezirk headquarters during the last four weeks, with about 25 cases per week being referred to higher courts. An average of 75 cases examined each week have been dismissed. In 350 other cases the accused were found guilty of minor offenses and 250 found guilty of major offenses. Sentences were over fourteen days and the fines were in excess of RM 140. The Intermediate Court in the area sat three days in NÜRNBERG, and two days each in FÜRTH and ANSBACH. A General Court at ANSBACH gave an accused fifteen months for the illegal possession of a rifle, and in two cases involving false statements about and concealing objects of art the accused were given five years' imprisonment and fines of RM 25,000 each. The objects which they attempted to

conceal were the crown jewels of the Holy Roman Empire. Another defendant was given fifteen years for the illegal possession of fifteen rifles, one pistol, foreign currency and attempted bribery of a CIC agent.

During the last week in September a conference was held of the legal officers of the Regierungsbezirk detachments at the Land detachment headquarters. Policies of Military Government on denazification, Military Government courts, political parties, German courts, and the development of democracy in BAVARIA were discussed. 1475 Summary Court cases were administratively reviewed by the Land detachment, twenty-five Intermediate Court cases and three General Court cases were also reviewed. Seven investigations for falsifications of Fragebogen were completed and referred to an Intermediate Court.

#### Western Military District

**North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN:** During the last week in September, 44 cases were tried in Military Government courts in KARLSRUHE resulting in 34 convictions, three acquittals and seven dismissals. Of this number curfew violations were still the leading offense. During the same week, 234 cases were tried in WÜRTTEMBERG resulting in 210 convictions, eighteen findings of not guilty, two suspended sentences and four dismissals. The sentences averaged 55 days' imprisonment and the fines imposed averaged RM 170. The MANNHEIM Summary Court tried 160 cases. The first session of the MANNHEIM General Court was held in HEIDELBERG during the first week in October, and resulted in the conviction of a German who was accused of wounding a Russian national. He was sentenced to seven years in prison. There were no Intermediate Court cases during the week.

**GREAT HESSE:** During the first week of October, 278 cases were tried by Summary Courts, involving 327 defendants. Curfew violations and failure to possess registration cards accounted for 202 of the cases.

**BREMEN Sub-District:** During the last week in September, the Intermediate Court heard two cases. One defendant was convicted of stealing an automobile and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The other, a 68-year-old man, was given a one-year suspended sentence because his child was found in possession of a flare gun. A Summary Court in Stadtkreis BREMEN sentenced a German civilian to 30 days' confinement for failure to report to work. The same court referred cases against Polish nationals to a higher court, charging them with unlawful possession of firearms and robbery. In five cases against German

civilians in which unlawful possession of Allied property was charged, two were found not guilty, and the others found guilty and sentenced to from fifteen to 70 days in prison. The Summary Court in BRAKE tried two Poles accused of curfew violations, illegal slaughtering, theft and resisting arrest. They were sentenced to 150 and 120 days' imprisonment. At WESERMÜNDE a Summary Court sentenced a civilian to seven days' imprisonment and fined him RM 50 for operating a vehicle without a permit. Ten curfew violators were fined RM 50 each by the same court.

## U. S. Sector, Berlin

Civilian offenders sentenced by Military Government courts are using their privilege to petition for a review of the findings of the court. Nine such petitions have been received by the reviewing authority. The sentences imposed by the trial courts ranged from three months' to one year's imprisonment.

A survey of the first three months of operation of Military Government courts in the U. S. Sector revealed that the total offenders tried was 580; and the number of charges involved was 616. 277 were females, 83 were juveniles, and 220 were males. Of the 616 charges, 401 were for curfew violations. The disposition of the cases is shown in the following breakdown: 288 imprisonments, 226 fines, 23 fines and imprisonments, 32 acquittals, two suspended sentences and nine references to a higher court, which are pending.

## GERMAN COURTS

### Eastern Military District

Proposals for the reopening of the Oberlandesgericht in BAVARIA were discussed with the legal officers from the detachments at MUNICH, NÜRNBERG AND BAMBERG. The zonal court plan for the Administration of Justice in the U. S. Zone was explained and the operation of the judicial system was outlined.

**Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBER-PFALZ:** The Amtsgericht at KEMNATH, which opened on 1 September, has rapidly eliminated the congestion which existed in the court's docket at the time of its reopening. Most of the criminal cases have now been disposed of, and the court is free to devote some time to civil matters.

**Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN:** The Amtsgerichte have been handling an increasing number of criminal offenses, which lightens the burden of the Summary Courts materially. Detachment legal officers have instructed the proper court officials in the preparation and submission of reports on German courts which are controlled by the Landgerichte in the Regierungsbezirk.

**Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTEL-FRANKEN:** Orders have been issued for

the opening of the Amtsgerichte at NÜRNBERG, HOF/SAALE, LICHTENFELS, NEUSTADT/AISCH and HILPOLTSTEIN.

### Western Military District

**North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN:** The Landgericht at KARLSRUHE reports that as of 30 September there were four criminal cases pending and ten civil matters awaiting disposition. The Amtsgerichte during the last week of September disposed of eighteen criminal cases, resulting in fourteen convictions and four acquittals. In all cases the charge was theft. The average sentence was three months' imprisonment. Seventy cases were dismissed and there were 44 other cases pending. On the civil docket there were 30 cases awaiting trial and 237 non-contentious matters before the court. On 24 September, three judges for the STUTTGART Amtsgericht and fifteen qualified lawyers were sworn in at a ceremony in the office of the Ministry of Justice. A conference was held with the Land Minister of Justice concerning the commutation of death sentences adjudged against twelve Germans which were imposed by German courts prior to the occupation in territory now occupied by the French. The Minister of Justice was advised to present a petition which will be forwarded by Military Government to the French authorities. Six court employees, six prison employees and a lawyer were dismissed in the denazification drive in MANNHEIM. The Landgericht for the Landesbezirk BADEN, sitting at MIESBACH, convicted one Alfred Gross of setting fire to a synagogue on the night of 9-10 November 1938, when a wave of anti-semitism swept the country following the murder in Paris of Ernst vom Rath. The defendant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

**GREAT HESSE:** The Amtsgericht at FRANKFURT reports that, during the week ending 2 October, 121 criminal cases were disposed of and a total of RM 3800 collected in fines; and that judgment was entered in 179 contentious matters and 164 non-contentious were handled. A survey was conducted in the city of FRANKFURT to establish a location for the Oberlandesgericht. It was determined that there was available space in the courthouse if and when materials could be obtained to make the necessary repairs.

**BREMEN Sub-District:** An additional judge was sent from BREMEN to serve at the Amtsgericht at OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK. The two Landgerichte and all of the Amtsgerichte in the Sub-District were functioning normally during the last week in September. One additional applicant for judge at BRAKE has been licensed to serve as lawyer and notary. At WESERMÜNDE three persons charged with theft were sentenced to one weeks' imprisonment and fined RM 50 each. Two persons charged with fraud were fined RM 150 each.



U.S. Sector **BERLIN**: The Kommandatura approved a plan to try curfew violations in the local Amtsgerichte. It was agreed that such offenses would be tried by local Amtsgerichte. It was agreed that such offenses would be considered as "Vergehen" (high misdemeanor), the punishment not to exceed imprisonment of one year or a fine of RM 10,000 or both. A committee of three German jurists, who had been directed by the Kommandatura to submit a plan for organization and re-establishment of the German court system in **BERLIN**, presented its proposals. The legal committee after full consideration agreed to submit the plan to the Kommandatura with recommendations that it be adopted.

## PRISONS

### Eastern Military District

As of 1 October the prison population in the larger prisons had increased during the preceding 60 days from 3114 to 4117, or 32 per cent. It was anticipated that the prison population would increase even more during the next 60 days, as there were confined throughout the Land 1432 persons awaiting trial on that date. The largest increase in prison population was in the woman's prison at **LAUFEN**. In June there were 156 cases of former concentration camp inmates who had been sent there from **BUCHENWALD**. These persons were detained at **LAUFEN** pending rehabilitation in the prison hospital. The problem of obtaining trained prison wardens is serious in the larger prisons, since only

three directors are now retained of the number that were on duty at the time of the occupation. All others have either been discharged or removed. Temporary directors have been appointed to fill these vacancies but only a few have proper training. There have been two attempted prison breaks from **BERNAU** prison during the past month. In one case the prisoner was shot and in the other he was wounded.

### Western Military District

**North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN**: In the **KARLSRUHE** prison, there were 285 inmates at the beginning of the last week in September. During the week, 125 persons were arrested and 128 persons released, leaving 282 by the end of the week. Of these, 49 were serving sentences, fourteen awaiting action on appeal, 85 awaiting trial, 64 awaiting complete investigation of their cases, and 64 detainees for CIC and War Crimes Branch.

**BREMEN Sub-District**: There were 412 persons held in prison in the Sub-District during the last week of September awaiting trial. Of the 94 convicted prisoners in **WESER-MÜNDE**, twenty were engaged in house-keeping duties, fourteen were sick, 28 were cutting wood and 32 were doing miscellaneous work such as repairing ropes, nets and clearing rubble from the streets. Since the beginning of the occupation 58 members of the prison staff have been discharged for nazi affiliations. In the city of **BREMEN**, as of the 2 October, 177 persons were in the police jails awaiting trial.

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## Finance

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The general financial situation has changed little during the past week. Available data indicate that withdrawals continue to exceed deposits in some areas, but no loss of confidence in the banking system is indicated. A shortage of some small denomination notes is again reported. The denazification program, its aim of removing all nazis from financial institutions virtually accomplished, is placing emphasis on the finding of acceptable personnel to replace removed nazis. In the field of foreign exchange, foreign exchange experts are making plans to commence the tabulation of all external assets reported on MGAX forms. No unusual developments in the field of public finance are reported.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Each of the 6,000 agricultural cooperatives in the U.S. Zone is operating at present on a limited basis. All organizations belong to one of the five central cooperative banks located at **KASSEL**, **FRANKFURT**, **KARLSRUHE**, **STUTTGART**, and **MUNICH**, depending on geographical location. The five central cooperatives are promoting a plan to rehabilitate the Deutsche Zentralgenossenschaftskasse so that it can carry out its normal function, insofar as possible, as the central bank of the cooperative system. The development of an assured credit flow to aid agricultural production is progressing satisfactorily.

Giro operations on an intra-Zonal basis

have been resumed in most areas under U.S. control. To facilitate inter-Zonal transfers, the establishment of a central accounting and settlement office at FRANKFURT is being arranged, where the Reichsbank will act as the central clearing agency for all inter-Zonal giro transfers from the U.S. Zone to the British and French Zones. The Reichsbank will be instructed to effect monthly settlements with the Reichsbank in HAMBURG for transactions to and from the British Zone, and with the Reichsbanks in KAISERSLAUTERN and FREIBURG for transactions to and from the French Zone.

Most insurance companies in the U.S. Zone are now making settlement on claims as rapidly as proof for claims can be established. The amount paid out in most cases, however, is small and only very small policies are paid in full. Some companies are settling larger claims by paying a small portion of the face value in cash and by crediting the remainder to the bank account of the insured. The legality of such claim settlements is being questioned by some policy holders, and cases are now pending in the German courts to test the right of firms to make such partial settlements arbitrarily.

### PUBLIC FINANCE

A detailed survey of the customs border of Germany in the U.S. Zone was recently accomplished preparatory to eventual reinstitution of customs control along the Austrian-German border. It was found that adequate quarters for the re-establishment of the border customs houses and stations will have to be reacquired, inasmuch as establishments previously used for this purpose were disposed of by the German authorities after the annexation of AUSTRIA in 1938.

To help solve the shortage of public finance personnel in BAVARIA, a public finance training school was recently established at AUGSBURG.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BLOCKING CONTROL

Authorization was recently granted to the Army Exchange Service to purchase twenty tons of monetary silver held by the blocked firm of Degussa-Seibert at HANAU for use in

the manufacture of miscellaneous articles. These articles are to be allocated for sale in the various Post Exchanges in the U.S. Zone.

In determining the general problem of whether silver should be surrendered to the Military Government as bullion or monetary silver, or whether it may be retained as commercial silver, the rule has been applied that silver may be treated as commercial rather than monetary silver if less than 80 per cent of the value of the silver sheet, tube, or bar derives from the value of the silver content as distinguished from the value of the materials or workmanship comprising the lot.

Foreign exchange brought in by 550 deportees from the United States who debarked at BREMEN was recently collected by officials of the BREMEN Reichsbank, under supervision of the Fiscal Officer of the BREMEN Sub-District.

### DENAZIFICATION

Removals from financial institutions and the percentages of personnel affected in the denazification of financial institutions in the BREMEN Sub-District is indicated by the following statistical data:

	Employees	Dismissals	Percentage
<b>Banks</b>			
BREMEN	1109	208	18,0%
WESERMÜNDE	764	34	4,5%
OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK	150	28	19,0%
	2023	270	13,0%
<b>Reich Tax Office</b>			
BREMEN	835	402	47,0%
WESERMÜNDE	334	49	12,0%
	1169	451	38,0%
<b>City Finance Office</b>			
BREMEN	414	44	10,0%
WESERMÜNDE	103	26	25,0%
	517	70	13,5%
<b>Insurance Companies</b>			
BREMEN	90	30	33,0%



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# Public Health

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## Communicable Diseases

The recent incidence of communicable disease is shown in Appendix "A" (Communicable Disease Rates for the U.S. Zone of GERMANY). During the first part of September, diphtheria, scabies, tuberculosis and typhoid fever increased, while gonorrhea, syphilis, scarlet fever and dysentery decreased.

More recent reports show that the incidence of typhoid fever has declined in BAVARIA. There has been an outbreak of milk-borne typhoid fever in TRAUNSTEIN. Sporadic cases of this disease are still occurring throughout the Land. An increase of lice was reported in REGENSBURG.

The typhoid fever epidemic in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, which last week was still increasing, has now definitely passed its peak in the whole area. In most cases the source of the disease has been traced to contaminated water supply. The outbreak of typhoid in NEUKIRCHEN was traced to one of the water mains feeding into the village, which was being polluted by sewage from the Internment Camp at SCHWARZENBERG. Water checks in HUNFELD show that the water in that city was also contaminated. To prevent the spread of contagious diseases in Stadtkreis KASSEL, an order was issued requiring all persons returning to the Stadtkreis (civilian as well as ex-military) to be examined by the City Health Officer before they can receive ration cards. It is believed that this action will eliminate the prospect of some contagious disease carriers entering the city undetected.

Diphtheria rates continue high throughout North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN. Preventive measures are being encouraged to prevent further spread. The enteric diseases declined moderately during the week. No cases of typhus were reported.

A recent statistical study of the prevalence of dysentery and typhoid fever in BERLIN shows that since July there has been a steady decline in the number of cases. Case rates in the U.S. Sector have been notably lower than for the entire city.

**Venereal Disease:** The program to combat venereal disease continues to be expanded in all areas. Treatment and control (particularly of gonorrhea) will be aided materially by the release of sulfa drugs and penicillin for civilian use, which the War Department has agreed to do.

In the displaced persons camp at WETZLAR (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN), a program for the prevention of venereal disease, stressing education, examination and segregation,

has been instituted. The anti-venereal disease programs are credited in great measure for a decline in venereal disease throughout the Regierungsbezirk.

## Nutrition

Nutrition remains generally below satisfactory levels throughout the U.S. Zone. During the first ten days of September, the population of the U.S. Sector, BERLIN, received in terms of calories, 104 per cent of the authorized ration. A recent survey of three German civil prisons reveals that food consumption of sedentary and moderate workers was at levels of 2410, 2471, and 2,000 calories. Means for eliminating advantage of prisoners over other civilians is being developed.

## Hospitals

The critical fuel situation for hospitals promises to become even more acute unless immediate steps are taken to procure a supply of fuel. Several hospitals reported that there was coal enough to last only through 1 October, while others were by that time already out of coal, even for cooking and laundry purposes. There exists a critical shortage of medical laboratory glassware in many hospitals in the Zone.

## Medical Supplies

In general, the medical supply situation remains satisfactory, with no serious difficulties being encountered in obtaining supply through German civilian channels.

According to the Bavarian Minister of the Interior there are adequate stocks of pharmaceutical and biological supplies in the Land, but that laboratory equipment, surgical instruments and dental and veterinary equipment are inadequate.

## Narcotic Control

Narcotic control is being re-established, and is functioning through the German drug houses. Public Health Officers have been instructed to make periodic checks on the local druggists to insure that the regulations are strictly observed.

## Veterinary

An outbreak of red murrain in several hogs has occurred in three localities of RIEDENBURG. This outbreak is now under control after vaccination has been carried out.

One case of equine glanders was diagnosed in the STUTTGART area. A test of all horses in NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG is being made by the civilian veterinarians.

Pig erysipelas has been reported on seven farms in MALLERSDORF, Stadtkreis LANDSHUT; and eighteen farms have reported outbreak of chicken pest. Chicken pest anti-toxin had not been secured from SCHLUSSHEIM.

### Sanitation

Environmental sanitary conditions are variable throughout the U.S. Zone. Sanitary surveys of all communities of over 1000 population were conducted in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN and reports were satisfactory. On the basis of a report from civilian health authorities in WETZLAR that the condition of its water supply would soon be in a dangerous condition, an immediate survey was ordered to locate other sources and discontinue use of the principal supply, the Fortuna mine water. Civilians were notified to boil all water to be used for drinking and cooking purposes.

Reports from the Chemical Testing Laboratory at ERLANGEN indicate that some foods are being adulterated, but only to a small degree.

### Medical Education

The Public Health Nurse of Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN held a conference with the Oberschwern (Chief Nurse) of the two Red Cross Hospitals in Stadtkreis WIESBADEN and with the Bezirksarzt (Chief of the Civil Public Health Service) for the Regierungsbezirk, at which time instructions were given

for the proper procedure in opening nursing schools.

### Denazification

In general, denazification of Public Health Services is nearing completion. The replacement of hospital personnel and directors presents a critical aspect of denazification because little medical service would remain.

A serious administrative problem arose in the city of STUTTGART with the removal of the chief civilian public health officials of the city. No replacement has been found after prolonged search for the 22 out of 25 of the city public health staff, who had been dismissed, as well as for most of the hospital chiefs who had been removed also. The situation threatened to become chaotic. A request, with proper Fragebogen and testimonials, to retain Dr. Lempp, Chief Public Health official, has been forwarded to this headquarters for action.

To permit adjustment of essential medical service to requirements under currently prescribed programs of denazification will necessitate delays in some instances.

### Medical Personnel

Recent studies show that there are civilian health personnel in ratios of number of personnel/number of populations as follows:

	Physicians	Dentists	Nurses
BERLIN (U. S. Sector)	1 to 1,200	1 to 3,400	1 to 800
U. S. Zone of Germany	1 to 2,170	1 to 5,371	1 to 977



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## Public Welfare

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### Public Assistance

Preliminary reports for September do not show a significant increase in relief. The city of FRANKFURT reports a slight but steady decrease in relief; North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN reports slight increase due to the number of returning refugees and ex-Prisoners of War for whom no employment is available. A comparison of relief statistics in Bremen shows a slight decrease in September with comparative figures for three months as follows:

	Cases	Expenditures
July	18,229	RM 1,230,555
August	22,769	RM 1,589,405
September	22,235	RM 1,478,096

In REGENSBURG the closing of the Versorgung (Pension Office) is expected to increase the relief load by from 3,000 to 5,000 cases.

**Veteran Welfare:** Local welfare officials are reluctant to abandon welfare programs of a military character. In Bremen the welfare officials have discontinued the higher relief payments to war victims but continue to use the terminology relating to veterans and the war. In North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN the Minister of the Interior has been instructed to provide care for disabled veterans through the same facilities as are used for other disabled persons. Thus, the Training School for Blind War Veterans will be discontinued and blind veterans will receive retraining in other schools.

**Relief in Kind:** Shortages in commodities are leading to active consideration of relief in kind rather than in cash. North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN foresees the need to provide food and fuel directly. In Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, wood is being gathered for invalids and other incapacitated persons.

### Adult Institutions

Increased activity in the repair of welfare institutions is reported. In Regierungsbezirke KASSEL, WIESBADEN, and MAINFRANKEN, welfare officers are assisting local officials in securing materials. In a small town in BAVARIA the Bürgermeister has sponsored a public contribution to repair a home for the aged.

### Private Agencies

Another large Red Cross Chapter has been formed with the appointment of the president of the KARLSRUHE Red Cross by the Minister of the Interior. The further development of the North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN Red

Cross still awaits the selection of a proper director.

### Community Coordination

The "Deutsche Hilfe" — a community chest — has been officially launched in KASSEL to coordinate the work of all public, private and ecclesiastical welfare organisations.

### Mass Feeding

On 1 October the first units of the central kitchen in FRANKFURT were opened as part of the program to provide hot meals for more than 50,000 people a day. BREMEN reports no activity in this field, the city officials not yet feeling that it will be necessary.

### Refugees

Welfare reports do not show much change in the crowded refugee situation. A "head for head" transfer of 400 refugees a day across the Russian-U. S. line at KASSEL is reported. The inventory of separated evacuee children in North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN now lists 1236 children, of whom one-half belong in the British Zone.

### Clothing

While varying degrees of concern are expressed over the clothing shortage with particular respect to the prohibition of the Wehrmacht uniform, there is much activity among welfare agencies in clothing collection. All of the welfare agencies in BAVARIA have been advised to organize clothing collections. In MUNICH some 54,000 garments and 4,600 pairs of shoes have already been distributed. In OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN collecting points are being set up for the dyeing and altering of uniforms now privately owned and Military Government at the Land level in BAVARIA is working on plans for the dyeing of stores of Wehrmacht uniforms.

### Persecuted Persons

Welfare offices are working with the municipal committees for the care of persons persecuted by the nazis in many communities. In BREMEN such a committee has been operating since July providing cash grants, increased rations, clothing, loans for furniture and priorities in housing.

In GERSFELD (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL), a former Hitler Jugend inn has been taken over as a home for ex-concentration camp Jews. Plans have been made to set up tailor shops and shoe making shops so that the people can be productively occupied.

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# Education and Religion

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## EDUCATION

A conference of all Kreisschulräte of Landesbezirk BADEN was held at HEIDELBERG for the purpose of discussing elementary school problems.

Individual petitions for permission to open private schools in languages, short-hand, piano and dancing are increasing each day. With the approval of the local school authorities and Military Government, these petitions have been granted.

A school for the training of German civilians for employment by the U. S. Army was opened in FRANKFURT.

### Elementary Schools

Reports from the field covering all but six Kreise indicate the following situation:

1,200,174 pupils between six and fourteen years of age are in attendance at elementary schools.

510,866 children between ages of six and fourteen are not in attendance within the U. S. Zone.

6,182 school buildings are in operation.

14,176 teachers are employed in elementary schools.

4,848,000 Military Government textbooks have been distributed to the various school districts.

### Secondary Schools

Preparations for the reopening of secondary schools in the U. S. Zone by 1 November are already under way. Preliminary plans have already been made in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, while applications for the reopening of secondary schools in the BREMEN Sub-District have been submitted to higher headquarters.

### Universities

HEIDELBERG University authorities have placed Professor Ernst and Herr Staab in charge of arranging the return of the evacuated portions of the University Library. Assistance in this project by arranging passes and giving letters of authority to proper personnel has been given.

## RELIGION

Permission was granted to the Protestant churches of Landesbezirk BADEN to hold the twentieth conference of the Evangelical Alliance, 20—22 October.

Seven preachers out of 71 investigated by CIC in Landkreis BUCHEN have been disapproved.



# Public Utilities

## Electric

Figures were presented at the 2 October meeting in BERLIN of the Electric Sub-Committee of Allied Control Council showing that for the six months ending March 1946 the U. S. Zone of Germany would lack 522,000,000 KWH of having enough power to meet its

own needs. Requests were made for help from Russian, British and French Zones. 475,000 metric tons of hard coal will be required to meet this deficit if no help is forthcoming from other Zones.

To date a total generating capacity of 231,000 KW has been declared available for reparations:

### U. S. Zone, Germany

Generation, Incoming, Outgoing and Consumption for week ending 29 September 1945

#### MEGAWATTS

	Eastern	Western	BREMEN	Total
Generated by Brown Coal . . . . .	2,988	6,539	—	9,527
Generated by Stein Coal . . . . .	—	230	911	1,141
Generated by Hydro Coal . . . . .	45,856	10,136	—	55,992
Generated by Oil and Other . . . . .	—	—	2,699	2,699
Total Generated . . . . .	48,844	16,905	3,610	69,359
Foreign Imports . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other Incoming Power . . . . .	6,372	40,679	—	47,051
Total Incoming Power . . . . .	6,372	40,679	—	47,051
Total Generated and Incoming . . . . .	55,216	57,584	3,610	116,410
Foreign Exports . . . . .	907	—	—	907
Other Outgoing power . . . . .	10,901	14,957	125	25,983
Total Outgoing power . . . . .	11,808	14,957	125	26,890
Consumption this week . . . . .	43,408	42,627	3,485	89,520
Peak Generation 1-hr MW . . . . .	463	136	36	635
U. S. Zone peak Load 1-hr MW . . . . .	496	458	36	990
Generator Capacity Serviceable MW . . . . .	976	655	152	1,783
Hydro . . . . .	654	200	7	861
Brown Coal . . . . .	49	96	—	145
Stein Coal . . . . .	273	359	117	749
Oil and Other . . . . .	—	—	28	28
Generator Capacity in Use MW . . . . .	493	140	30	663
Hydro . . . . .	467	76	—	543
Brown Coal . . . . .	26	62	—	88
Stein Coal . . . . .	—	2	6	8
Oil and Other . . . . .	—	—	24	24

## Water

U. S. Sector BERLIN: Of the 1,500 breaks in distribution systems, all except those in the MITTE and LECHTENBERG areas have been repaired. All breaks of pipe lines in the U. S. Sector have been satisfactorily corrected and an adequate supply of water is being furnished to all areas of the city except to the MITTE area. Water pumpage was materially reduced due to stoppage of leaks and cutting off water connections to uninhabited dwellings, businesses, and industrial buildings which were so seriously damaged during the bombardment that complete reconstruction will be necessary. To aid in this program a plan was also worked out for the conservation of water by limitation of its uses in homes and by voluntary reporting of leaks which may be discovered from house connections or from distribution mains.

KASSEL: Installation of new high pressure

pumps made water rationing in the western part of the city unnecessary.

WIESBADEN: Bacteriological examination of public water supply at LIMBURG are being made daily. Recent rains have relieved the water shortage in the Regierungsbezirk.

### Sewage (III)

BERLIN: Work was continued by the Department of City Drainage on repairs of gravity lines, which collect the city drainage, and the pressure lines and pumping stations which carry the sewage to the "Rieselfelder" and the treatment plants located outside of the city. Two of the outstanding repair projects were the crossing of the TELTOW Canal at the site of the STUBENRAUCH Bridge and at the SPANDAUER Bridge over the HAVEL.

BREMEN: Repairs to sewers are being carried out at 31 sites. Repairs are greatly hampered due to a shortage of brick masons and clinker brick. Work on bomb damage to and maintenance of sewage pumping stations continues satisfactory,

# Trade and Commerce

## INTERZONAL AND FOREIGN TRADE

There probably will be in the future a greater volume of barter transactions between BAVARIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA and between BAVARIA and AUSTRIA. The Eastern Military District has been authorized to establish Barter Boards composed of German economic authorities to arrange details of advantageous barter transactions with these countries and to submit these proposed transactions through military channels for approval.

**Exchange of Bavarian Potatoes for Austrian Electricity:** An interesting case processed in the past week involved the exchange of 100 tons of Bavarian potatoes for Austrian electrical power. It is not intended that this be a standard medium of exchange. The potatoes represented an emergency food requirement for workers in Austrian electrical generating plants. Details of the transaction were handled and referred to this headquarters for approval.

## INTERZONAL TRADE

One major obstacle to the attainment of the objective of free inter-Zonal trade is that few surplus commodities exist. Critical items must continue to be controlled. This headquarters has worked in close liaison with the British Army of the Rhine on the exchange of critical items. The following items have already been delivered or are in the process of being transported from the British Zone to the U.S. Zone:

- 30,000 square meters of window glass
- Battery parts from HANNOVER
- 28 Storage Batteries
- Locomotive parts for 38 Locomotives
- 75 cylinders CO 2 for BREMEN Coca-Cola plant
- Rubber parts for Opel factory.
- Repair parts for Steam Boiler-Sugar Factory
- 5,000 kgs paper for fish-packing.

In addition, a monthly delivery of 4,700 tons of salt has been arranged for BREMEN for use in the fish processing industries.

## PRICE CONTROL

**Food and Fuel:** Control of commodity prices is meaningful only if there exist commodities available for sale. At present, the two most important commodities in the U.S. Zone are food and fuel. Last week, memoranda were presented to the staff agencies primarily concerned with these commodities stating:

That in view of the present daily food intake in the U.S. Zone (averaging 1100 calories instead of the 2000 minimum recommended by Public Health Branch as needed to prevent disease and starvation), and in view of the vast surplus of purchasing power in the hands of German civilians, direct controls will not be able to continue for very long holding the line on food prices. Food imports designed to bring the nutritional level up to this minimum are believed necessary to permit accomplishment of the price-control mission;

That diversion of German trucks from short hauls of food to less essential uses is creating a black market in farm products by "bag men" from the cities who deal directly with the farmer. As soon as trucks are sufficiently marshalled to provide enough short haul transportation, a vigorous drive to combat this black market can be started;

That this headquarters must receive more definite assurance than is now at hand that the fuel wood cutting program is progressing satisfactorily, if a damaging black market in a basic necessity is to be avoided.

**Citizens' Advisory Committees on Price Control:** At a Kreis level in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, Citizens' Advisory Committees on Price Control have been formed, composed of consumers, trade-union members, farmers, and business men. Committee members are appointed by the Oberbürgermeister or Landrat. The Committees advise local price officials on price control policies and practices, and report black market and rent control violations which come to their attention. Extension of the Citizens' Committee program elsewhere in the U.S. Zone has been recommended to Land Price Control officials.

## TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

**Trade and Distribution:** A Greek Liaison Officer brought to light certain complaints of Greek nationals who are being encouraged to remain in GERMANY. It is alleged that the tobacco industry is under the control of the same persons and organized groups who controlled the industry under the nazis, and that Greek nationals who are owners of cigarette and cigar manufacturing plants are being discriminated against in the allocation of tobacco ware. The particular cases cited involve situations at WIESBADEN, FRANKFURT, MARBURG, and MANNHEIM. An investigation has been started.



The following cable was dispatched on 5 October to the two Military Districts:

"Effective immediately, you will remove any and all existing Military Government restrictions on the movement within the American Zone of GERMANY, of any and all goods and services.

"This order is not intended to effect consumer rationing regulations or allocation con-

trols established by U. S. Forces European Theater.

"You will take necessary steps to facilitate communications and travel by civilians in connection with business missions within GERMANY.

"You will notify all Military Government detachments of these instructions."

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## Housing, Building Materials and Construction

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### Housing

In North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN the definition of responsibility between the new Emergency Housing Agency in the Economics Ministry and the Housing Agencies in the Interior Ministry was determined. Policies of Military Government directives are to be handled by the Interior Ministry, while allocation of materials will remain in the Economics Ministry.

Displaced persons, who are leaving camps and occupying private dwellings have created a problem in the housing program of BAVARIA. Lack of coal to operate plants engaged in manufacturing building materials constitutes a further threat to the winter housing program. Twenty-two per cent of the production of the glass plant at WEIDEN will be allotted to BAVARIA for distribution through normal channels. A civilian office was set up to handle allocations of building materials in KARLSRUHE under the supervision of Military Government.

### Building Materials

Building materials requirements have been received from Theater Service Forces, German Railways, Inland Waterways, and Roads and Bridges. Assignment of production to the Army areas is being effected at present.

Because of the present coal shortage, it is expected that building materials production will fall very short of meeting known requirements.

### Pit Props

Both Military Districts are loading their quotas of pit props daily.

Figures as to what was produced and loaded on cars at railheads are not available, but the Transportation Corps reports that a total of 8,480 tons were moved for the period 1—9 October, inclusive.

The second Military Railways Service reports a total tonnage of 6,940 tons of pit props delivered to the British in the Ruhr for the period 30 September to 6 October, inclusive.

Demand for forestry tools is increasing daily.

### Lumber

No lumber production figures for period 1—9 October are available at the present time.

A working Committee for BAVARIA was appointed and a new saw-mill and lumber organization will be set up this week.

Steps are being taken to unify the previously existing individual organization into one leading organization for the entire Western Military District.

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# Manpower, Labor Relations and Social Insurance

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## Labor Allocation

In BAVARIA an additional 250 men have been assigned as miners in the Bavarian mines. Many of these were former iron or graphite miners. There are now enough miners to fill all needs for the Bavarian coal mines except for future replacements. Approximately 200 RUHR and SAAR miners are still in BAVARIA and will not return to their former residences.

Mobile labor companies, composed of Prisoners of War, may be requisitioned from the U.S. Army for essential work in GREAT HESSE. Administration, guards and supply are provided, but an inclosure and billets must be furnished by the requisitioning unit.

Although 18,200 persons are unemployed in FRANKFURT, labor shortages still exist, particularly in the building trades. A training program to fit people from other vocations for jobs in these trades has been instigated.

Critical shortages of manpower exist in skilled building trades in all BAVARIA. Displaced person's camps are being combed for skills of all types and about 221 persons have been placed in the past week.

Because of the acute shortage of male workers in BREMEN, female workers are being used wherever possible. Experience has proved that much of the work formerly done by men can be performed by women.

## Labor Relations

A MUNICH trade-union leader has made an offer on behalf of Bavarian coal miners to provide coal for the city of MUNICH by voluntarily working Sundays and donating the products of their labor to the city.

Several applications for election of shop stewards throughout the Regierungsbezirk OBER- und MITTELFRANKEN have been approved. Applications for the formation of Trade Unions have also been received. Four labor unions were approved in NÜRTINGEN. The trade union "Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund" has held several meetings and its membership is 10,000, mostly former trade union members. There is a very noticeable lack of young Germans becoming members.

Improved worker and employer relations were reported from ULM as a result of the,

six more steward elections recently held. 109 elections have been held in MANNHEIM. Six more steward elections were held in GÖPPINGEN, bringing the total in that Kreis to 28. Thirty-two meetings of unions were held in STUTTGART during the last week in September.

In the Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN & OBERPFALZ the street car workers' application for unionization was approved. Sugar workers, ship workers, and the railway workers have all held their first meetings. The teachers' union is scheduled to hold its first meeting while the textile workers are planning to organize one joint for several small businesses.

In KELHEIM, most of the laborers and office workers, discharged from various private firms because of nazi background, are being put to work rebuilding bridges over the DANUBE. Shop and office meetings at the rate of two to five per day are being held in preparation for steward elections scheduled in 155 industrial, commercial and public service organizations in the area administered by the FRANKFURT Arbeitsamt.

A new wage agreement for construction workers was submitted by representatives of employers and employees in North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN. This was designed to help overcome the shortage of workers in this field by lessening the disparity between their wages and the wages of industrial workers. Efforts have been made to reduce salaries in some plants with approval of workers' representatives. The Bosch plant in STUTTGART has been authorized to reduce salaries of those earning more than RM 500 a month; a similar move was made in ULM for salaries over RM 250 a month.

## Social Insurance

The Oberversicherungsamt in Landesbezirk BADEN is located in KARLSRUHE and is functioning while the Head Office of the Landesversicherungsanstalt BADEN is located in French territory. This office has established an office in KARLSRUHE, servicing the U.S. area. In a recent conference with the director of the Land Insurance Office, he recommended that the head office be returned to KARLSRUHE, where it had been originally established.



# Food and Agriculture

## Distribution of Food

Unequal distribution of food remains a problem in the U.S. Zone. Dislocations are increasing through:

Disinclination of a seller to part with his product until he receives in exchange the actual commodity which he needs; a disaffection for money arising from the fact that there is but little which can be bought with it and from the conviction that under present conditions it is better to own commodities than to possess money. (Reports from MUNICH banks indicate that farmers are paying off mortgages at an unusually fast rate.)

Two million additional Germans from the eastern areas will further strain the food supply. The re-establishment of farm records (Hofkarten), sales certificates (Schlusschein) and farm inspections may help food collections somewhat, but their effectiveness now may be less than prior to occupation. A stricter military control over food, though contrary to current policy, may be necessary over the next several months. The alternative will be larger importations to offset incomplete collections and maldistribution.

## Preliminary Crop Estimates

Revised estimates of crop production for 1945, now being made for the U.S. Zone by the German Land Statistical offices, show that both the area of land tilled and the yield are less than in 1944 and lower than the average for the period 1939 through 1944. The decrease in arable land in part can be attributed to military operations which kept the peasants out of the fields and entailed driving across sown fields, and the use of land for military purposes. Causes such as lack of farm labor, scarcity of draft animals, fuel, fertilizer and seed contributed to a decrease in production. In addition, the psychological stimulus towards production in war time has given way to a lassitude natural in a defeated people. The September crop estimate for 1945 is as follows:

### 1945 Crop Estimates for U.S. Zone as of September 1945 (Not including BREMEN Sub-District)

#### Area Planted (in thousands of hectares)

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beets
1939-1944						
Average	560	504	435	520	470	31.2
1943 Actual	540	522	368	488	445	31.0
1944 Actual	543	470	358	477	448	29.5
1945 Estimated	516	473	333	476	416	16.6

## Yield (Double Zentner Per Hectare)

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beets
1939-1944	19.3	17.4	19.3	18.6	165.0	317.9
1943 Actual	21.3	19.3	20.1	19.4	143.5	290.0
1944 Actual	18.4	16.3	17.4	17.1	153.0	276.6
1945 Estimated	18.1	15.2	16.3	15.5	154.4	281.3

## Production

(in thousands of metric tons)

1939-1944						
Average	1081	878	840	967	7756	992
1943 Actual	1159	1005	739	946	6386	896
1944 Actual	1000	764	624	818	6856	816
1945 Estimated	934	718	542	739	6421	467
Percentage of 1939-1944 Average	86.4	81.8	64.5	76.4	82.8	47.1
Percentage of 1944 Actual	93.4	94.0	86.9	90.3	93.7	57.2

## Potato Production and Distribution

The potato harvest is now 60—70 per cent completed. Consumers are being urged to secure their authorized winter allowance of potatoes in order to facilitate distribution and storage, and thus minimize the movement of potatoes during freezing weather. Efforts are being made to provide adequate storage in cities through the conversion of air-raid shelters. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the potato shipments will be completed prior to 15 December.

The table below shows the estimated production for 1945/46 in metric tons:

For non-self suppliers	2,586,000
For self-suppliers	1,242,000
For seed	1,131,000
For industrial purposes	60,000
Shrinkage, and culls used for livestock feed	1,402,000
Total	6,421,000

## Distribution of Fertilizer

The necessity of importing food emphasizes the importance of adequate distribution of fertilizer in order to save the estimated increased yield of 30 per cent to 45 per cent made possible in key crops such as wheat, rye, potatoes and sugar beets. Since 1938 the use of fertilizer declined because of the manufacture of munitions and the lack of transportation, to the extent shown below:

Fertilizer	% 1945 use of 1938
Nitrogen	6.5
Phosphorus	0.5
Potash	25.0

In September 10,000 tons of potash fertilizer were shipped from the potash mines near HERSFELD to the area north of FRANKFURT. Currently approximately 80 cars are being moved each day without interfering with priority shipments. Phosphate rock is needed from North Africa. Only one nitrogen producing factory is reported in operation in the U. S. Zone.

### **Production of Food from High-Protein Yeast**

The Kosthein plant at MAINZ, producer of high protein yeast food, is now in operation and is producing about 200 tons of dried yeast per month. A larger plant is expected to open in the MANNHEIM area in January. Total production in the U. S. Zone is estimated to be about 1200 tons per month. Relatively little high protein yeast food has been produced because the pulp mills that produce the sulphite liquor as a by-product have not been operating.

### **Fish**

The fish catch for the coming year in the North Sea is estimated to be about 100,000 tons, which will be reduced considerably through processing shrinkage. First shipments go to the U. S. Sector of BERLIN and the remainder is being made available for distribution throughout the other portions of the U. S. Zone. The major problem to date has been lack of coal for processing.

### **Wine for U. S. Military Personnel**

Sales of wine and liquor have been halted so that an inventory can be made with the intent of supplying U. S. military personnel with two liters of wine per month. Requirements through October 1945 will absorb an estimated 72 per cent of the stocks reported on hand in mid-August 1945, or approximately 40 per cent of the average annual production in the U. S. Zone.

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## **Transportation**

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**Sale of Captured Vehicles:** Captured enemy material may now be sold to German civilians where it will help production and distribution. Material surplus to U. S. Army and Military Government requirements includes office supplies and radios as well as:

- Motor vehicles and parts
- Tires
- Fuel and lubricants
- Tractors
- Horses
- Highway maintenance material
- Shop equipment

Prices will be based on recent schedules, and sales will be handled by German regional economic offices. Funds derived from sales will be placed in blocked Reichsbank accounts to the credit of Military Government.

**Road Transport:** A detailed operational plan for the use and rental to German civilians of U. S. military vehicles is being developed.

It has been recommended to transportation officers in the field that highway check points be established with German civil police to as-

certain if motor vehicle road movements are authorized, and that essential commodities are being transported.

**Vehicle Maintenance:** A standard list of motor vehicle tools and equipment required for automotive maintenance shops is being prepared in order to establish a standard of equipment for a civilian vehicle maintenance shop.

**Intra-District Transfer of Vehicles:** Excess civilian vehicles in the Eastern Military District will be reallocated to fill extreme shortages existing within the Western Military District. During October it is contemplated that some 3,000 motor vehicles, serviceable and unserviceable, will be transferred to the Western Military District for civilian use.

**Empty Cars Returning to the RUHR:** Some trains bringing coal from the RUHR are reported returning empty. Due to the fact that the cars are open, only certain types of return loads can qualify. Consultations with the British are under way to determine items that they need which are suitable to transport in this manner, such as gravel or timber.



# Supply Control

**Berlin:** Emergency requirements of clothing for displaced persons in the U. S. Sector, Berlin, were allocated and shipment as has been directed.

In accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, medical supplies will be obtained from civilian trade channels in the various Zones of Occupation.

**Western Military District:** 185,000 comforters have been directed to be shipped to meet emergency requirements for displaced persons in the Seventh Army area.

**Austria:** A request for 251,000 flour sacks was disapproved because of the critically short supply in the Theater. It was pointed out that 609,000 sacks of bagged wheat have been shipped to AUSTRIA and these sacks should be used in the milling program.

Allied Forces Headquarters has reported that 6,520 net long tons of surplus food supplies are available from their stocks. These supplies are:

(Net Long Tons)	
Sugar	4,634
Vegetables	416
Canned butter	248
Biscuits, whole wheat	317
Oats	455
Barley	450
Total	6,520

U. S. Forces AUSTRIA were requested to call these supplies forward and apply the quantities against requirements for the first quarter of 1946.

## Imported Wheat and Flour

An analysis of wheat imported for GERMANY as of 1 October for the U. S. Forces, European Theater account follows:

(This analysis does not include available flour.)

(Net Long Tons)

### Total Wheat Arrivals

#### 1 June — 30 September 1945

ANTWERP	208,522
ANTWERP — Seed Wheat	3,817
BREMEN Sub-District	59,077

Total Arrivals 271,416

#### Shipment 1 June — 30 September 1945

AUSTRIA	
U. S. Zone	45,235
Fr Zone	16,293
LUXEMBOURG (Note A)	1,528
French Zone for SAARLAND	11,987
BELGIUM (Damaged Wheat)	442
Eastern Military District	25,906
Western Military District	65,287

Total Shipment 166,678

Losses in Shipment 5

Transferred to Belgian mills for British Army of the Rhine (Note B) 49,212

Stocks on Hand (other than in Districts)

ANTWERP	7,481
ROTTERDAM	38,963 (Note C)
BREMEN Sub-District	9,077

Total on Hand 55,521

Total Disposition and on Hand 271,416

**Note A:** This wheat was shipped to LUXEMBOURG in lieu of flour.

**Note B:** At the time the allocations were made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, part of the RUHR was occupied by the U. S. Armies. The June requirements for the U. S. Army were set at 50,000 tons for the RUHR as a U. S. responsibility. The change of zone areas accounts for the transfer of flour milled in BELGIUM to the British Army of the Rhine.

**Note C:** By agreement between Theater Service Forces and British Army of the Rhine, a transfer of 50,000 tons at ROTTERDAM from the British Army of the Rhine to Theater Service Forces was made in exchange for 50,000 tons in the BREMEN Sub-District to the British Army of the Rhine. Theater Service Forces received 11,037 tons at ANTWERP in September, thus leaving a balance in storage at ROTTERDAM of 38,963 tons.

In addition to the arrivals through 30 September, 8,250 tons of wheat have been called forward from the United States for October arrival and 78,261 tons of wheat/flour are being called forward from the United States in order to provide a reserve on the continent on 31 December 1945 of 275,000 tons for the U. S./ French Zones. This reserve will either be in wheat or flour equivalent.

Physical inventories of wheat and flour imported stocks are being taken in Military Districts and a complete statement of wheat and flour availabilities will be determined.

# Industry

In an effort to overcome some of the difficulties caused by rapid organization a meeting of Regional Military Government Officers and German Regional Economics and Industrial Officials was held in HÖCHST on 10, 11, and 12 October to discuss economical control and statistical reporting requirements and procedures.

Committees on Food and Agriculture, Industrial Production and Statistics, Labor and Social Insurance, Distribution Trade and Allocation, Price Control and Public Utilities were organized. Approximately 50 civilian agency representatives and 30 Military Government Officers from Land detachments attended.

The general and group meeting emphasized the fact that failure to move rapidly toward the reactivation of German agencies has placed the burden of production control in a foreign country, without communication and transportation, on the shoulders of Army personnel neither equipped nor trained for that purpose, while denying the German personnel the means of carrying the burdens.

The opinion was expressed that denial of freedom of movement to approved German personnel, coupled with the sudden impact of the new denazification program, has rendered the available German personnel unable to assume immediately the burdens of production activities and industrial statistical reporting.

That Military Government detachments will have to continue to carry the burden of production control and statistical reporting, was the feeling of those present at the meetings. From four to twelve weeks are considered necessary to place in action the necessary German agencies for control and reports of industrial operations.

Meanwhile, the continued decline in industrial activity in even the necessary production fields will be evident until the effects of the denazification program are overcome.

Reactivation of German Advisory Committees in all branches of industry, however, is assisting overburdened Military Government offices in handling the increasing details of requirements for information made necessary by requests from the Office of Military Government (U.S.), for advanced reparations data.

During the past week it became evident that the several directive authorities established in the past for reactivation of industrial plants have developed inaccurate data on the number

of industrial plants authorized to resume production. Plants have been opened by Military Government Detachments under directives originally issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, by authority of officers of occupation forces and by representatives of the several Supply Services for military requirements. Not all of the plants so activated have been properly reported with the result that monthly production reports have been distorted.

To remedy this situation, a directive to Air Force and Army Commanders is being prepared to require a report of all plants occupied for other than authorized production purposes or which are being operated for production of items not authorized by approved requirements schedules.

The information thus obtained will permit Military Government Officers to close all such plants not required to fill necessary military requirements so they may be given proper consideration in connection with reparations studies.

Reports show the following number of plants authorized to resume production through 13 October, with indicated increase over the week ending 6 October:

	6 Oct	12 Oct	Increase
Electrical	88	95	13%
1) Petroleum	8	8	—
2) Chemical	264	266	1%
3) Building Materials & Construction	867	867	—
4) Solid Fuels and Mining	22	22	—
Machinery and Equipment	167	167	—
Metal Industry	61	61	—
5) Consumer Goods	451	497	10.5%
Total	1,928	1,983	2.9%

- 1) Includes 2 oil refineries.
- 2) Includes 70 plants — soap and cleaning agents;  
54 plants — lacquer, paints, varnishes, oil and glues.
- 3) Includes 765 saw mills.
- 4) Includes 13 Coal mines.
- 5) Includes 65 plants — leather, soles, uppers and leather goods;  
82 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats and dresses;  
65 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.



# Coal and Non-Metallic Mining

## Coal

Net pithead production of brown coal in the U. S. Zone for the week ending 15 September was 48,188 metric tons. Of this, 26,951 tons were used for energy distribution, and 15,496 tons were shipped to briquette plants, and 5,769 tons and 5,651 tons were made available for distribution. Net pithead production of stein and pech kohle combined, for the same period, was 35,987 metric tons of which 13,224 tons were used for energy distribution, and 19,664 tons remained available for distribution.

The monthly coal production estimate for December includes the following net available tonnages:

Stein and Pech-Kohle	— 90,740	metric tons
Braunkohle	— 27,000	"
Briquettes	— 22,230	"

A request for 1,000 coal miners has been initiated through the Manpower Section Economics Branch, this headquarters, for mines in the Western Military District. This request is being urgently emphasized in anticipation of a seasonal increase in demand for electric power generation due to a corresponding seasonal decrease in hydro-electric power available.

## Salt

Salt production in the U. S. Zone is now in excess of requirements. Military Districts therefore were directed to permit the operation of normal civilian channels of supply, procurement, and distribution of this commodity. Consumers in the BREMEN Sub-District have been authorized by the British authorities to purchase up to 4,700 tons of salt per month from the British Zone.

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## Chemicals

### Fertilizers

Industry Branch, Office of Military Government, BAVARIA, is taking action to divert coal from less essential industries in order to initiate cyanamid fertilizer production in the TRÖSTBERG area.

### Pharmaceuticals

Industry Branch, Office of Military Government, (Western District), was requested by this headquarters to concur in the release of 50,000 units of insulin needed in the French Zone.

An urgent request for 50 kilograms of cochinin or quinidine from the United Kingdom was approved. Release of any further stocks of quinidine was not recommended until survey of stocks was completed in the U. S. Zone.

### Paint

Requirements for 21,000 liters of asphalt base paint will be filled as follows: 3,000 liters at once for use on railroad equipment, and the balance at later dates to meet requirements. The requirement for 6,000 liters of grey paint

for the same end use will be met by delivery of 1,000 liters at once, and the balance as needed.

### Rubber

Dunlop Rubber Company in HANAU stated that they can use Buna Crumbs in the making of tires for the U. S. Army. The British have agreed to furnish the 1,950 tons of Buna rubber during the next six months.

### Coal Tar Products

It is believed that if Military requirements were reduced the civilian needs could be met. At present the Engineer Corps has allocated all production, one-third for roads and two-thirds for roofing tar.

### Inorganic Chemicals

This headquarters concurred in the request by I. G. Farben, Behringwerke, MARBURG, that they be allowed to purchase laboratory glassware from captured enemy medical supplies held by Western Military District.

Request was sent to Western Military District to allocate coal to process waste acid at Fabrik HESS. LICHTENAU.

# Machinery and Equipments

## Agricultural and Food Processing Machinery

There was no change in the agricultural implements plant situation during the past week. Sixty nine (44 per cent) of the 157 plants are in operation at the present time.

The total number of food-processing machinery plants increased from 64 to 98. Of these 37 (38 per cent) are in operation. Most of these are producing only spare parts and replacement items, as no requirements for complete machines has been submitted.

There are 31 plants in the U. S. Zone engaged in production of refrigeration machinery. Of these, ten (32 per cent) are in actual operation. Although Industry Branch, this headquarters, has not received any request for this equipment, German industrialists believe that there will shortly be a widespread demand because of the small replacement production permitted during the war.

**Allocation of Farm Machinery:** Allocations of farm machinery were made from GREAT HESSE approximately as follows:

Product	Quantity	Eastern Western	
		Military District	Military District
Horse-drawn plows	1,200	800	400
Plow shares	14,900	9,934	4,966
Fertilizer spreaders	900	450	450

## Machine Tools and Industrial Equipment

The German ordnance establishments have been included within the scope of responsibility

of the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone). Generally this field includes those items of war products coming within the procurement responsibility of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and includes such items as aircraft, radio, radar and motor vehicles. Efforts are being made to compile a list of these German ordnance establishments in the U. S. Zone.

The firm of Indexe Werke (Hahn and Tessky), ESSLINGEN (near STUTTGART), has been recommended for reparations.

## Optical and Precision Instruments

There are no optical glass manufacturing facilities in the U. S. Zone in AUSTRIA. The entire supply came from Schott and Genossen, JENA, and consequently parallels the situation in the U. S. Zone of Germany. It is being recommended that independent facilities for optical glass be encouraged and supported in AUSTRIA.

A directive was issued permitting partial opening of the optical glass plant at ZWIESEL in order to take care of requirements for medical optics, spectacles and items being manufactured for the Army Exchange Service.

A lack of adequate medical apparatus manufacturing facilities in the U. S. Zone led to an inquiry into their availability in the other zones. It was determined that there would be no surplus in the British Zone for some time. The situation in the French Zone is still under study.

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# Consumer Goods

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## Paper and Paper Products

Reports are still being received from the field that pulpwood is being stolen in large quantities, presumably by civilians for firewood. This has again been brought to the attention of the Forestry and Timber Section, this headquarters, which has taken steps through proper channels to have this stopped. Operation of the two pulp mills which supply the major portion of the U.S. Zone requirements has now reached the critical stage, based on this factor alone.

Disposition of the pulp on barges in the MAIN River within the Eastern Military Districts is being worked out with Third Army authorities.

## Ceramics

Preliminary steps have been taken to form trade associations for GREAT HESSE and North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

Gold in the amount of 2.25 kilograms has been released by the Reichsbank to the firm of Degussa, FRANKFURT, for the production of Malergold to be used by Rosenthal Porzellan Fabrik.

## Handicrafts

Requirements of this industry group for the period 1 October 1945 to 30 September 1946 are being prepared by Länder and have already been furnished by North WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

## Footwear and Leather

Investigation is being made of reports that leather which is suitable for footwear is being used in luxury items.

It has been ascertained that the production of 900 tons of sole material (U.S. Zone capacity), which is sufficient for 2,500,000 pairs of half-soles, or a proportionate number of full soles, will need 200 tons of raw 'Buna'. 1950 tons of Buna will be available during the next months from the British Zone, but it is

not known as yet whether the full amount needed will be allotted.

## Textiles

Discussions with the British are proceeding regarding the furnishing by the British of fiber for belting for coal mines and for tires.

The importing of needed quantities of Italian hemp is being investigated.

## Light Metals

The Industry Officer, Office of Military Government, Western District, has advised this headquarters that all supplies of pig iron and foundry coke have been exhausted, and in order to complete the food can, tool and stove programs, more supplies must be made available. Steps have been taken to secure supplies of coke and pig iron.

Steps are being taken to secure wire from the British Zone to complete the nail program (needed for housing) in the Eastern Military District.

## Metals

Last quarter requirements for iron and steel products in the U.S. Zone were revised downward from 25,745 tons iron castings to 2430 tons, and 172,765 tons rolled and cast steel to 20,535 tons by the Metals Section, Office of Military Government, for Germany (U.S.).

Return to SAAR of approximately 150 cars of foundry equipment, removed by Germans, was authorized.

## Pol

Total tonnage of products from indigenous crude fell slightly as refineries shut down for necessary maintenance and renovation. Repairs effected are now in the final stages of completion.

**POL Allocations:** Because of a breakdown in certain refining equipment in the Misburg refinery, additional allocations from military stocks have been made for October allocation as follows:

Gasoline	1,221
Diesel Fuel	1,685



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## Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

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An investigation is being made to obtain the documents concerned with Hitler's proposed museum at LINZ. These documents are now in the Russian Zone and are needed for the Art Document Center at MUNICH.

The Office of Military Government for BAVARIA and for the Western Military District were directed to restitute looted cultural objects directly to Western Allied nations without further reference to, or approval of, the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone).

The Office of Military Government for

BAVARIA was directed to effect the immediate evacuation and restitution, direct to FRANCE, of crated works of art from Schloss Neuschwanstein near FUSSEN (a depot of the nazi looting organization, the Einsatzstab Rosenberg).

Valuable and historical banners, trophies, etc., taken from the Army Museum at FRANKE, were discovered in the Benedictine Abbey at BANZ, BAVARIA, last June. Arrangements have now been completed to return this greatly treasured material to the Czechoslovak Government.

# Displaced Persons

## Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from U.S./ British/French Zones (Germany)	1,032,000
Probably Non-repatriable	310,000
Repatriated	5,276,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,618,000</b>

## Current Situation by Nationality

Nationals whom UNRRA is authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation from BR/FR/US Zones, Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated to 7 Oct.
French	2,000		1,518,000
Netherlanders	3,000		274,000
Belgian & Luxem- bourg	1,000		301,000
Danish	—	Est.	5,000
Norwegian	—	Est.	6,000
Russian (Disputed citizenship)	—	35,000	2,034,000
Polish	817,000		94,000
Czech	—	4,000	Est. 135,000
Jugoslav	—	28,000	Est. 204,000
Greek	1,000		13,000
Italian	10,000 (1)		589,000
Undetermined	96,000 (2)		24,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>930,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>5,197,000</b>

- (1) Council Resolution 37 permits Italian nationals to receive UNRRA aid.
- (2) This figure includes 3 categories (a) those who have been classed as stateless, although the exact number is as yet unknown, (b) disputed or undetermined citizenship, (c) miscellaneous nationals.

Nationals whom UNRRA is not authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation from BR/FR/US Zones, Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated to 7 Oct.
Hungarians	92,000	—	20,000
Rumanian	10,000	—	5,000
Bulgarian	—	—	2,000
Germans (U. S. Zone, Czechoslovakia)	—	105,000	51,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>
<b>Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians:</b>			
Estonian	—	22,000	—
Latvian	—	69,000	1,000
Lithuanian	—	47,000	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

Repatriation figures for French, Netherlanders, Belgians, Luxembourg, Czechs, Jugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than Allied zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,512,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. Ten per cent allowance for self-repatriation is included.

Total of 288,075 Belgians were repatriated with sources of repatriation as follows: 254,174 from Germany, 13,370 from France, 14,398 from United Kingdom, 1,479 Swiss and 4,654 from Russia. 17,865 were returned by air.

British Zone authorities report 380,070 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 7 October 1945. American Zone authorities report the reception of 337,522 persons, including 231,380 Western Europeans, 93,575 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Jugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians and 479 others from the Soviet Zone as of 7 October 1945.

As of 8 October 357 UNRRA teams, numbering approximately 4,663 had been deployed to the field with 2,701 in the American zone, 1,669 in the British zone, 154 in the French zone and 139 in the Austrian area. 476 were awaiting assignment at HAAREN, while a total of 63 were assigned to areas other than Allied occupied territory. Voluntary teams numbered 20.

The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 10 October 1945: U. S. Zone 145 (Eastern District 49, Western District 83, Austria Sector 9 — Berlin District, U. S. Sector 4). Nationality breakdown for U. S. Zones is as follows — 11 Belgians, 9 Czechoslovaks, 15 Netherlanders, 25 French, 1 Greek, 3 Italians, 1 Luxembourgier, 1 Norwegian, 1 Danish, 44 Polish, 26 Russians, and 8 Jugoslavian. The British zone had deployed in its area 225 Liaison Officers and the French Zone deployed 23 Liaison Officers.

As of October 7, approximately 1,535,000 Displaced Persons had been moved out of the British zone; 2,564,000 had been moved out of the U. S. Zone; and 317,000 out of the French Zone. The remaining 864,000 were selfrepatriates (persons reported as repatriated by their government over and above those known to have been returned by military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the U. S., British and French Zones of Germany.

UNRRA in Western Military District, employed approximately 6,063 civilians other than Germans as of 29 September with approximately 5,600 being Poles. In Eastern Military District UNRRA employed approximately 9,835 other than Germans as of the same date with 7,196 being Poles. The U. S. Zone also employed 6,407 Italian co-operators.

Communicable Disease Rates for United States Zone of Germany  
Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	—	—	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 Aug.	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 Aug.	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
17 Aug.	.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	20.2	16.63	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
24 Aug.	.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
31 Aug.	.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—
7 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	44.06	11.30	27.13	2.73	2.31	.11	.51	39.69	6.96	16.11	1.72	7.62	.11	.98	29.36	—	—	.77	2.97	.27	.07
14 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	41.09	11.33	17.21	.77	3.55	.29	.49	37.70	9.77	18.03	2.82	6.42	—	.27	22.45	—	.05	.57	1.68	.20	—
21 Sept.	.19	—	—	—	—	—	41.10	8.90	25.08	2.10	1.52	.39	.19	33.48	8.20	16.45	2.45	5.52	.19	.27	21.31	—	.07	.27	1.17	.27	.04
AVE. for June, July and Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.41	9.62	15.26	.96	2.59	.23	.35	23.69	6.20	7.68	1.78	12.27	.35	.44	23.60	—	.07	.61	1.64	.77	—

APPENDIX "A"





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